FIRST BATTALION
PRINCESS PATRICIA'S CANADIAN
LIGHT INFANTRY

TROOPING THE COLOUR

Reviewing Officer
The Countess Mountbatten
of Burma CD, JP, DL
Colonel-in-Chief PPCLI

CURRIE BARRACKS
CALGARY, ALBERTA
WEDNESDAY, 6 JULY, 1983
AT 2 O'CLOCK P.M.

Today marks the last official day of duty by Major-General G.G. Brown, after 41 years of service to his Regiment. He served with the Loyal Edmonton Regiment (now 4 PPCLI) during World War II and from 1946, with the Patricias. He was appointed Colonel of the Regiment 22 April 1977 just prior to his retirement from the Regular Army.

As his last act as Colonel of the Regiment, he will command the Old Guard at the end of the Trooping the Colour ceremony.

Major-General Brown will be succeeded by Colonel W.B.S. Sutherland.

12p.

The Colonel-in-Chief



THE COUNTESS MOUNTBATTEN OF BURMA, CD, JP, DL

Lady Patricia was born in London on February 14, 1924 and christened Patricia Edwina Victoria. Her father was the late Earl Mountbatten of Burma (1900-1979) and her mother the late Countess Mountbatten of Burma, Edwina Ashley (1901-1960). Lady Patricia succeeded to her father's title after his assassination in 1979.

Following education in Malta, London and New York, Lady Patricia entered the Women's Royal Naval Service in 1943, as a signal rating. After serving in Combined Operations Bases in the UK she was commissioned as a Third Officer in 1945 and served as a Cypher Officer in England and in the Supreme Allied Headquarters, South East Asia.

In October 1946 Lady Patricia married John Knatchbull, the 7th Baron Brabourne. Lord Brabourne was then an officer in the Coldstream Guards and is a distinguished film producer. Notable productions include 'HMS Defiant', 'Romeo and Juliet', 'Tales of Beatrix Potter', 'Murder on the Orient Express', 'Death on the Nile', and 'The Mirror Crack'd'.

Lady Patricia and Lord Brabourne had five sons and two daughters. One of their twin sons, Nicholas, aged 14, was killed with his grandfather and grandmother (Lord Brabourne's mother).

The late Princess Patricia of Connaught (later Lady Patricia Ramsay), the first Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment, was godmother and cousin to Lady Patricia. Lady Patricia is also first cousin to Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh and godmother to Charles, Prince of Wales.

Lady Patricia was appointed Colonel-in-Chief of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry on June 14, 1974, following the death of Lady Patricia Ramsay.

In adition to her Regimental duties Lady Patricia is a Magistrate and a Deputy Lieutenant in the County of Kent. Among her many appointments Lady Patricia is Vice Chairman of the British Red Cross Society, Deputy Vice Chairman of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Chairman of the Sir Ernest Cassel Educational Trust and Vice President of the National Childbirth Trust.

The Colonel of the Regiment



Major-General George G. Brown, OStJ, CD
Colonel of the Regiment

Major-General Brown was born in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan in 1922 and began his military career in 1937 as a Trooper in the 16/22 Saskatchewan Light Horse (Militia) at Lloydminster, Saskatchewan. He received his Certificate of Military Qualification from the Royal Military College in 1942 and was commissioned in The Seaforth Highlanders of Canada as a reinforcement officer.

He served in Canada, the United Kingdom and North Africa until joining the Loyal Edmonton Regiment in November 1943 at Campobasso. He served with the Regiment in Italy until wounded during the crossing of the Naviglio Canal in December 1945 and served in Holland until the end of the war.

In 1946 he joined Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry and served on regimental duty and in operational and training appointments for the next seven years in Western Canada and Fort Benning, Georgia. He was Operations Officer during Army Assistance in fighting the 1948 flooding of the Fraser River in British Columbia. He served with 2 PPCLI in Germany until attending the British Army Staff College at Camberley in 1956, followed by appointments as Brigade Major of the 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade Group in Calgary and GS02 of the 1st British Division, British Army of the Rhine in Germany. He was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel in 1962 and commanded 1 PPCLI at Work Point Barracks, Victoria and in Germany.

During a visit of the Sioux and other Canadian and U.S. Indians to Germany in 1965 he was named Honourary Chief WE CHA ANO NICHA (Defender) for service to the native soldiers in his Battalion. Later that year, after unification of the Forces, he returned to the new Mobile Command Headquarters near Montreal and was appointed Chief of Infantry and promoted to Colonel. In this appointment he took part in the restructuring of the Army, and in particular, the Infantry. He later also assumed the duties of Deputy Chief of Staff Training. He attended the National Defence College at Kingston and then was appointed Director of Equipment Requirements Land at NDHQ.

In 1970 he was promoted to Brigadier-General. While Chief of Staff Operations at Mobile Command Headquarters, he was responsible for the overall planning, deployment and operations in aid to the Civil Power during the "October Crisis" in Quebec. In 1972 he took command of 1 Canadian Brigade Group in Calgary.

In 1974 he was promoted to his present rank and appointed Chief of Land Operations at NDHQ and subsequently Deputy Commander of Mobile Command. During both appointments he served as Army Member of the Permanent Joint Board of Defence (Canada/U.S.), as Head of Delegation for Canada to the Quadripartite Agreement for Standarization and as Observer to the Chiefs of Staff Committee of the Armies of the Organization of American States.

On April 22nd, 1977, the Minister of National Defence approved the appointment of Major-General Brown as Colonel of the Regiment, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry. He succeeded Major-General C.B. Ware in this appointment during the presentation of new Colours to the First Battalion, PPCLI by the Countess Mountbatten of Burma, Colonel-in-Chief, at Calgary on May 8th, 1977. He was admitted to the Order of St. John in 1976 and is an Honourary Life Member of the Earl Mountbatten of Burma Society in Calgary.

Major-General Brown's first wife was deceased and he married Pauline Schneider in 1972.

He retired from the Regular Army in 1977. He and his wife reside in Calgary where he is employed as Senior Advisor with the Alberta Energy Company Limited.

Colonel W.B.S. Sutherland



Colonel W.B.S. Sutherland, CD

Colonel Sutherland was born in Nelson, British Columbia on January 27th, 1924. He and his wife Helen have six children.

Colonel Sutherland served with the Calgary Tank Regiment, Non-Permanent Active from May 1941 until March 1943. He enlisted in the Canadian Army (Active) and was posted to Officer Training Corps, Brockville in January 1944, where he was commissioned Lieutenant (Royal Canadian Armoured Corps) in January 1945. Transferring to the Royal Canadian Infantry Corps in January 1945, he served on Regimental duties with Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry until November 1949, when he was posted to Headquarters Western Command for employment as Personnel Officer at the Royal Canadian School of Military Engineering in Chilliwack, B.C. In January 1951 he was promoted Captain and posted to Officer Candidate School as Adjutant in May 1951.

After returning from serving with Headquarters Base Units and the Third Battalion Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry in the Far East, he was appointed Adjutant, First Battalion Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry in January 1954. On completion of Canadian Army Staff College in January 1955, he was posted to Headquarters First Canadian Infantry Brigade Group as General Staff Officer Third Grade in December 1955. He was promoted Acting Major in August 1957 and appointed Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Headquarters Military Component, Canadian Delegation VietNam. On return from VietNam he was appointed Officer Commanding Headquarters Company, First Battalion Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry and promoted Major in December 1958. In May 1961 he was posted to Headquarters Western Command and served in various appointments as General Staff Officer Second Grade. In January 1963, he was appointed General Staff Officer Second Grade at Target Area Headquarters, Edmonton.

Colonel Sutherland was posted to Canadian Forces Headquarters, General Service Branch, with Director Reserves (Army) as General Staff Officer Second Grade in August 1964. On promotion to Lieutenant Colonel in August 1966 he was appointed Command Secretary Mobile Command Headquarters. In September 1966, he was posted to Canadian Forces Headquarters with Director General Operations Land as Section Head.

On promotion to his present rank of Colonel in February 1970 he was appointed Director of Operational Readiness Land in the Vice Chief of Defence Staff Branch at Canadian Forces Headquarters, and in May 1971 was appointed the Director of Sovereignty Planning. In May of the following year, he was loaned to the Privy Council Office and in August 1974, he was appointed Senior Policy Analyst at National Defence Headquarters Ottawa; Assistant Deputy Minister, Policy Branch, Chief Policy Planning, Directorate General Capabilities Planning, until his retirement in October 1975. Since his retirement, Colonel Sutherland has been employed with the Treasury Board — Temporary Assignment Program.

At the end of the Trooping the Colour ceremony today, Colonel Sutherland assumes the appointment of Colonel of The Regiment.

Trooping the Colour

The origin of the ceremony "Trooping the Colour" dates back to the 17th century. It was the custom for different Infantry Regiments to be distinguished by a particular colour. The facing of each man's uniform and the Colour or banner carried by each regiment was of the same colour. This served to identify the man, while the Colour itself was used as a rallying point in battle. It was important, then, that each man learned to know and recognized his Regiment's Colour so that he could follow it in battle. The colour was therefore trooped or paraded through the ranks so every man could see it. The Regimental Colour, then, had a definite role in battle, being the focal point for the Regiment in action. About it the entire battle moved: as the Colour went forward so the men advanced; as it stood so the unit stood. The capture of the Colour was more than a mere disgrace, its loss usually meant defeat in battle for, without this central pivot, the unit's integrity would have been lost. The Colour was therefore carefully guarded and on most occasions had its own escort to protect it.

On the Regimental Colour are embroidered the names of the battles in which the unit has fought. The Colour therefore reminds the men of the past history and traditions of the Regiment. It becomes more than a rallying point: it is a symbol of the Regiment's past achievements and victories. As such, the Regimental Colour is the most prized possession of any regiment. It is saluted by all soldiers and always moves under an armed guard.

From these traditions built up over a good many years comes today's ceremony of "Trooping the Colour".

Officers and Warrant Officers on Parade

COMMANDING OFFICER
LCol R.R. Crabbe, CD

ADJUTANT
Capt W.H. Kemp, CD

REGIMENTAL SERGEANT-MAJOR
CWO E.C. Simpson, CD

WARRANT OFFICER FOR THE COLOUR
MWO Gould, J.D., CD

ESCORT TO THE COLOUR
Maj D.S. Ethell, OMM, CD
Lt B.M. Southern
MWO Hamilton, M.A., CD

NO 2 GUARD
Maj R.P. Bragdon, CD
Capt J.H. Klie
Capt E.F. Borchert, CD
MWO Ritchie, M.C., CD

NO 3 GUARD
Maj M. Ray, CD
Capt A.J. Seward
Lt D.A.J. Niles
MWO Komadina, V.I., CD

NO 4 GUARD
Maj P. Tweedie, CD
Capt G.T. Vienneau
OCdt R.J. Saunders
MWO Jacquard, J.E., CD

NO 5 GUARD
Maj B.J. Novokowsky, CD
Capt W.H. Ramsden, CD
Capt J.C. Switzer
MWO Brausen, D.G., CD

NO 6 GUARD
Capt D.M. Millwater, CD
Capt R.A. Steel
Lt J.L. Binns
MWO Saumer, L.L., CD

ENSIGN FOR THE COLOUR
Regimental Colour — Lt W.J. Stefanuk

PPCLI REGIMENTAL BAND

DIRECTOR OF MUSIC
Capt R. Swaneveld, CD

DRUM MAJOR
Drum Maj Fisher, J., CD

AIDE DE CAMP TO THE COLONEL-IN-CHIEF
Maj H. Bloom, CD



The Colours of First

Princess Patricia's Canadian

Presented by

The Countess Mountbatten of B



of First Battalion

s Canadian Light Infantry

Presented by

batten of Burma CD, JP, DL,

Order of Ceremony and Programme of Music

MARKERS ARE CALLED

"I'm Ninety Five" Band

THE GUARDS MARCH ON THE PARADE SQUARE

"Powerhouse" Drums

The Guards are formed into line by the Adjutant.

The Colour is not normally carried by anyone below the rank of a Commissioned Officer, but as the ceremony begins the Colour is posted in front of the left of the line of Guards in charge of a Warrant Officer and two sentries. The Guards are drawn up without their Officers. The object in both cases is to show that the Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men are so trusted that the responsibility of guarding such a revered emblem can be safely left to them.

The Escort for the Colour is on the right of the line of Guards. The right has been a post of honour ever since the Roman legionnaires wore their shields on their left arms, their right being exposed; and, accordingly, only the bravest were posted on the right.

WARRANT OFFICERS MOVE TO SALUTING BASE

"Something About a Soldier" Drums

The Warrant Officers who have been commanding Guards now assemble at the saluting base. This is a relic of the days when they were so called together in order to draw lots for their Guards, to receive the password and any other necessary orders.

THE ASSEMBLY — OFFICERS FALL IN

The Drums then beat the "Assembly" which is the signal for the Officers to move to a position in front of the saluting base.

The Adjutant hands over the parade to the Commanding Officer, who posts the Officers and Warrant Officers in front of their Guards.

OFFICERS AND WARRANT OFFICERS JOIN THEIR GUARDS

"Land of Hope and Glory" Band

The Officers and Warrant Officers march in slow time to their guards. This particular movement is believed to have been introduced by the Duke of Cumberland about the year 1740 as a test to ensure that they were sober enough to perform guard duties.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE COLONEL-IN-CHIEF

GENERAL SALUTE

INSPECTION OF THE BATTALION — "Greensleeves" Band

After the inspection has been carried out, the Commanding Officer will present himself to The Colonel-in-Chief and request permission to "Troop the Colour". Having received permission the Commanding Officer returns to his position on parade and gives the order "Troop".

The first honour to be paid to the Colour is by the Band and Drums, who play a slow march from the right to the left of the line and return to their original position playing a quick march.

BAND AND DRUMS

Slow Time

"The Colours" Band and Drums

Quick Time

"Sons of the Brave" Band and Drums

A drummer then beats the "Drummer's Call" as a signal for the Major of the Escort for the Colour to hand over command to his Subaltern.

ESCORT MOVES FORWARD TO RECEIVE THE COLOUR

"British Grenadiers" Band and Drums

The Escort for the Colour with the Band and Drums then march across the front of the parade to receive the Colour.

The Escort halts facing the Colour and the Regimental Sergeant-Major, the representative of the Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Regiment, takes the Colour and hands it to the Ensign. The Colour is received by the Escort with full military honours. Arms are presented, the Regimental Sergeant-Major salutes with his sword, the only time he ever does. The Escort with its arms at the "present" is not in a position to protect the Colour; therefore, the Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers on each flank turn outwards and "port arms", ready to protect it.

ESCORT SALUTES THE COLOUR

"The Ric-a-dam-doo" Band

It will be noted that prior to receiving the Colour, the Escort is referred to as "Escort for the Colour", but after receiving it the Escort becomes "Escort to the Colour".

TROOPING THE COLOUR DOWN THE RANKS

"Garb of old Gaul" Band and Drums

The Escort to the Colour now marches in slow time back to its original position on the right of the line, the Colour passing in front of the ranks and the Escort filing through the ranks of the guards. Arms are presented and every man has an opportunity to see the Colour and to pay homage to it. As the Escort reaches its post on the right, the Major resumes command.

MARCH PAST

Slow Time

"Duke of York", "Figaro", "Lili Marlene", "Men of Harlech" Band and Drums

Quick Time

"The Contemptibles", "PPCLI Regimental March", "The Thin Red Line" Band

The PPCLI Regimental March is a medley of three famous World War I songs: "Has Anyone Seen the Colonel", "Its a Long Way to Tipperary", and "Mademoiselle from Armentieres".

ADVANCE IN REVIEW ORDER

"British Grenadiers" Band

GENERAL SALUTE

The Colonel-in-Chief may address the Battalion following the salute. After the address the First Battalion will offer Three Cheers for the Colonel-in-Chief, a form of salute saved only for those personages cherished by the Regiment. The Old Guard will then march past their Colonel-in-Chief, receiving homage from the battalion, in effect the New Guard, while so doing. The Colonel-in-Chief and her party will then depart the dais, after viewing the march past of the Old Guard.

MARCH OFF

The Guards will form three ranks and march off the Parade Ground behind the Old Guard.

Regimental March followed by "The Maple Leaf Forever". Band and Drums

Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry

A Summary of Regimental History

On the eve of the outbreak of World War I, A. Hamilton Gault of Montreal proposed the formation of a regiment and offered to contribute 100,000 dollars to assist in equipping it. The Canadian Government accepted the offer on August 6th, 1914, and two days later formal approval was given by the War Office. Her Royal Highness Princess Patricia of Connaught, daughter of Canada's Governor-General, proudly consented to give her name to the Regiment — Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

Mobilization was completed by August 18th, 1914 and after a short stay in England, the Regiment was in France on December 24th, 1914 as a part of 27 British Division. Remaining under British Command until December 1915, the Regiment took part in many famous battles, the foremost of which was the battle of Frezenberg, May 8th, 1915.

The Regiment has the distinction of being the only Canadian Unit to serve in a theatre of operations in 1914 and of being the only Unit of the British Army to carry their Colour into every engagement in that war. This Colour was made by Princess Patricia personally and was presented by her to the Regiment immediately before sailing for overseas duty. At the end of the First World War the Regiment was honoured by being selected as one of the three Infantry Units of the Canadian Permanent Force.

On the outbreak of the Second World War the Regiment was brought up to full strength almost as quickly as it had been mobilized in 1914, and sailed overseas with 1 Canadian Infantry Division in December 1939. There followed, however, three years of gruelling and impatient training in England, while forming part of General McNaughton's "Dagger pointed to the heart of Berlin". At last, in July 1943, the Regiment sailed from Scotland to join the forces massing for the invasion of Sicily. From the assault landing on July 10th, 1943, until its transfer to North West Europe in March 1945, the Regiment engraved on Italy a record that was as glorious in accomplishment as it was tragic in losses. The list of Battle Honours include Leonforte, Missoria Ridge, Villa Rogatti, Hitler Line, Gothic Line, San Fortunato and others. The Regiment ended the war as part of First Canadian Army, fighting in the final campaign in Holland and Germany.

After the German surrender the Second Battalion was mobilized for Service in the Far East, but because of the Japanese capitulation it never left Canada. Also because of the Japanese surrender, the First Battalion was demobilized and the Second became a unit in the post war army to be known simply as Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

When the Korean conflict broke out in 1950, the Regiment expanded to three Battalions. The Second Battalion sailed for Korea as Canada's contribution to the United Nations Force in November of that year. It was joined by the remainder of the 25 Canadian Infantry Brigade Group in May 1951. During the year in Korea the Second Battalion gained the unique distinction of being the first and only Canadian unit to win a United States Presidential Unit Citation for their stand against the Chinese April 25th, 1951 at Kapyong.

Late in 1951, the First Battalion relieved the Second and the Second returned to Canada to take up the Mobile Striking Force role. The Third Battalion relieved the First Battalion after a year and on its return to Canada was re-designated as the Second Battalion, Canadian Guards.

On the re-organization of the Canadian Militia in October 1954, the Loyal Edmonton Regiment became affiliated with PPCLI as the Third Battalion thus bringing together two famous Regiments which had fought side by side in two world wars. In January 1956, the Regimental Depot, which was formed in 1953, moved from Calgary to the Prince of Wales Armouries in Edmonton. During the summer of 1957 the new barracks at Griesbach were completed and became the Home Station of the Regiment and the Depot. In December 1957, authority was granted to name the new Home Station "Hamilton Gault Barracks" in honour of the Founder.

Major-General C.B. Ware, DSO, CD, was appointed Colonel of the Regiment in October 1959, to succeed the Founder and Colonel of the Regiment, Brigadier A. Hamilton Gault, DSO, ED, CD who died at Montreal in November 1958.

The year 1964, marked the Jubilee of the Regiment. Both Battalions and the Depot were honoured by a visit of the Colonel-in-Chief, Lady Patricia Ramsay, VA, CI, CD. On these occasions Lady Patricia presented facsimiles of the Wreath of Laurel to both Battalions. The original Wreath was presented at Liphook, England on February 21st, 1919 in recognition of gallant service of the Regiment in the Great War, 1914-18. Facsimiles of the original Wreath are now carried by all three Battalions of the Regiment. This honour is somewhat unique as only one other Regiment in the Commonwealth, the 1st Battalion South Wales Borderers, has been awarded a similar wreath.

On April 27th, 1970, the First Battalion Queen's Own Rifles of Canada was redesignated the Third Battalion Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry and the Loyal Edmonton Regiment became the Fourth Battalion.

The First Battalion represented the Regiment as part of Canada's NATO Force in Germany from 1955 to 1957 and from 1963 to 1966. The First Battalion performed peace keeping duties with the United Nations Force in Cyprus from April to October 1968, from April to October 1971, and from April to October 1978.

On November 1st, 1975 the First Battalion assumed the infantry role of Canada's contribution to the Allied Command Europe Mobile Force (Land). The AMF (L) is a multinational force comprising troops and units earmarked for fast deployment to NATO's northern flank should the need arise. The First Battalion exercised this role in February and March 1976 when it was deployed to Northern Norway for training.

Also, the First Battalion participated in the security duties at the Summer Olympic games in Montreal in June and July 1976.

In 1980, the First Battalion was assigned the role as part of the Canadian Air Sea Transportable Brigade (CAST). The Battalion continues to fulfill this commitment.

At present, the First Battalion and Regimental Headquarters occupy the Home Station in Currie Barracks, Calgary, the Second Battalion is stationed in Winnipeg and the Third Battalion is stationed in Victoria.

Notice To Spectators

1. Spectators are requested to stand on the following occasions:
   a. On the arrival of the Reviewing Officer;
   b. During the General Salutes; and
   c. Each time the Colour passes to their immediate front on the passing line.

2. All ranks in uniform will salute each time the Colour passes to their immediate front on the passing line.

Notice To The Old Guard

At the completion of the trooping ceremony, the Commanding Officer will request the "OLD GUARD" to fall in prior to the Battalion marching off. Members of the "OLD GUARD" are asked to move out of the stands at this time and form up in an area in front of the stands under Major-General G.G. Brown.

FIRST BATTALION
PRINCESS PATRICIA'S
CANADIAN LIGHT INFANTRY

COLONEL-IN-CHIEF
The Countess Mountbatten of Burma, CD, JP, DL

COLONEL OF THE REGIMENT
Major-General G. G. Brown, O St J, CD

COMMANDING OFFICER
LCol R. R. Crabbe, CD

DEPUTY COMMANDING OFFICER AND PARADE COMMANDER
Major D. S. Ethell, OMM, CD

REGIMENTAL SERGEANT MAJOR
CWO E. C. Simpson, CD

GUARD SERGEANT MAJOR
MWO L. L. Saumer, CD

DIRECTOR OF MUSIC
PPCLI Band
Capt R. Swaneveld, CD

BANDMASTER
3rd Bn Royal Green Jackets
WO 1 J. Seddon

HISTORY OF RETREAT

The Beating of Retreat in the British Army originated in the 16th Century. A 17th Century Reference to the call is contained in an Order of William III 1694, which reads:

" The Drum Major and Drummers of the Regiment are to beat the Retreat through the large street or as may be ordered."

The sounding of Retreat served to warn those villagers working the fields outside the fortifications that it was time to return to the protection of the fort for the night.

In 1727 Humphrey Bland published his "Treatise of Military Discipline", in which he wrote: "Half an hour before the gates are to be shut, which is generally at the setting of the sun, the drummers are to beat a retreat to give notice to those without that the gates are to be shut. As soon as the drummers have finished Retreat, which they would do in less than a quarter of an hour, the officers must order the barriers closed and the gates to be shut." The ceremony performed at the setting of the sun is referred to as Beating Retreat.

Francis Grose, in his "Military Antiquities" (1878), includes a reference to "Retreat". This is beaten at sunset in the garrison with the firing of a gun to indicate that pickets are to be formed in fortified places. It is a signal for the village inhabitants to enter the enclosure before the gates are closed.

With the advent of modern armies and the barrack system for housing troops, this daily routine fell into disuse, but at sunset or dusk the sounding of Retreat and lowering of the flag is still continued in garrisons throughout the British Commonwealth.

FEU-DE-JOIE

A feu-de-joie is a salute fired on occasions of rejoicing, just as the expression suggests - a bonfire, a fire of joy. The firing of muskets replaced the bonfires of ancient France and developed into the present ceremonial salute. A British admiral described the feu-de-joie a century ago as "a salute fired by musketry" on occasions of public rejoicing so that it should pass from man to man rapidly and steadily, down one rank and up the other, giving one long continuous sound.

The feu-de-joie, or "running fire", down through the centuries has been an expression of joy and celebration for a great variety of occasions. Sometimes it was on a grand scale. A recruit in the 56th (Essex) Regiment of Foot in 1799 described how Abercromby's victory in Holland was celebrated by troops at Barham Downs awaiting passage to the battle zone: " ... we were nearly 20,000 strong ... being formed in one extensive line, the firing of the feu-de-joie produced a fine effect ... certainly the finest sight I had ever witnessed."

In Canada, the Queen's forces were celebrating quite different occasions. Barely a month after its organization the forerunner of the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada on 24 May 1860 fired a feu-de-joie for Queen Victoria. The order read in part:

> *... the Active Militia forces of No. 5 Military District of Upper Canada ... will parade in brigades on Thursday, the 24th inst. in the field on the west of the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, at a quarter before noon, for the purpose of firing a 'feu-de-joie' in honour of Her Majesty's Birthday.*

In modern times the feu-de-joie has been fired in Canada on numerous occasions. On 6 May 1936, the Calgary Highlanders joined with other units in a grand parade to Victoria Park, Calgary, where a feu-de-joie was fired as part of the celebration marking the Silver Jubilee of the reign of King George V.

On 12 May 1937 the temporarily-styled Royal Regiment of Toronto Grenadiers joined with its sister regiments, the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada and the 48th Highlanders of Canada, at Queen's Park, Toronto, to celebrate the coronation of His Majesty King George VI.

Another memorable occasion was on 23 June 1959 on the Plains of Abraham, Quebec, when the three regular battalions of the Royal 22e Regiment were presented with new colours by their colonel-in-chief, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. After Her Majesty addressed her regiment in French, the ceremony, which opened with "God Save the Queen", ended with the regiment firing a feu-de-joie and the singing of "O Canada".

Tonight, a feu-de-joie will be fired in honour of our colonel-in-chief, The Countess Mountbatten of Burma, who shall be the Reviewing Officer for the First Battalion's Trooping the Colour ceremony, 6 July 1983.